

NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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1986 County Population Estimates

The recent round of estimates for New Mexico, seen on page 8, reveals few surprises in local population trends. Through 1986, the growth of the state's population has held at 2 percent annually, sustained primarily by natural increase. Births are up 27 percent from a decade ago, and migration is down by 32 percent. The combined effect has been a drop in the rate of growth from 2.8 percent annually through the 1970s to the current rate of 2 percent. With few exceptions, the slower growth is typical of counties, too.

The exceptions, of course, are the fastest-growing counties: Sandoval, with a population increase of almost 40 percent from 1980 to 1986; Dona Ana, 28 percent; Lincoln and Valencia, about 23 percent each; and Tarrant, 21 percent. Among these counties, levels of migration have increased since the 1970s. Other counties which have grown more quickly than the state average of 13.5 percent, 1980-1986, have generally experienced the decreasing levels of migration more typical of New Mexico in the 1980s. Increases in births have been maintaining population growth above the state's average, but below past rates of increase. The select group of counties with more rapid population growth are generally located along the Rio Grande corridor, in and around the metropolitan areas, including not only Sandoval, Tarrant, Valencia, and Dona Ana Counties, but also Santa Fe and Sierra Counties.

Conspicuously absent from this list are the energy and mining counties. Representing over 65 percent of the nonmetropolitan population in New Mexico, trends in these counties have dominated nonmetropolitan population and economic change and affected even state trends through the force of their boom-bust cycles. However, migration has been just the catalyst in the boom-bust cycles—not the primary source of population growth among the energy-related counties.

The fastest-growing energy counties were Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan, located in the northwest corner of the state, but past growth in these counties may be attributed to natural increase as well as to the flow of in-migrants attracted by the energy boom through the early 1980s. Each of the counties has a young population base with a large American Indian population. Given the traditionally high rates of fertility that are characteristic of the Indian populations, high rates of natural increase are not surprising. In fact, the relative contributions of migration increase to total population change vary by the size of the resident Indian population in each county. McKinley County has the largest Indian population and the lowest levels of migration—less than 10 percent of total growth in the 1980s. But the birth rate alone has excepted McKinley County from the below average growth of the energy counties now.

In the opposite corner of the state, Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties provide an interesting contrast to the energy counties in the northwest. Chaves and Eddy Counties have older, pre-

dominantly Anglo populations, and the pace of change has been moderate over the past 15 years. Lea County also has a majority Anglo population, but it is younger. The young population base and low labor force participation rates combined to absorb most of the employment growth locally through the 1970s. This accommodation naturally increased the labor force participation rates in Lea, and net migration shifted from out- to an in-migration balance in the 1980s, which has also excepted the county from below average growth.

The smaller mining counties of Grant and Hidalgo in the southwest corner of the state and Colfax and Taos in the north have been subject to the boom-bust cycles typical of the larger energy counties, but to a lesser degree. Although migration tends to follow the pace of employment change, the magnitude of the peaks and the lows in these counties has averaged out to moderate-to-slow rates of change over the past 15 years. The population and job bases of these counties are simply smaller, and high rates of natural increase are often sufficient to stabilize total population change through periods of job loss and out-migration.

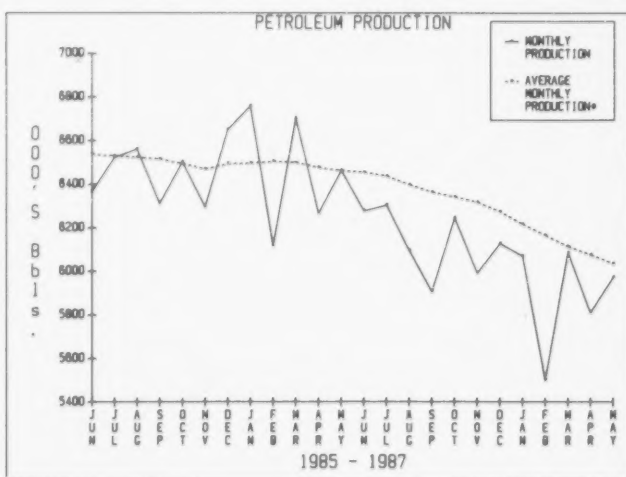
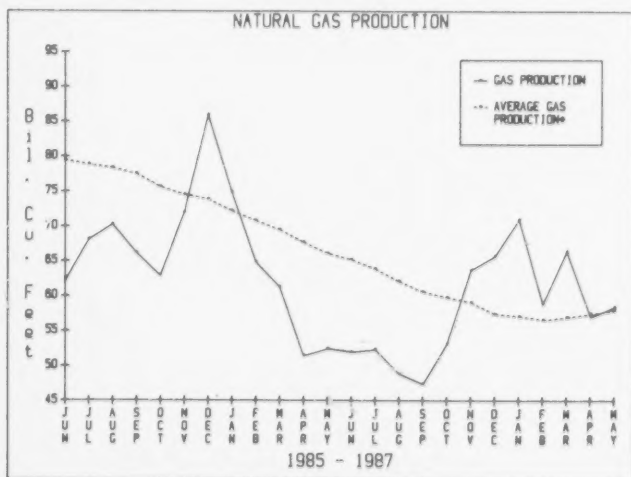
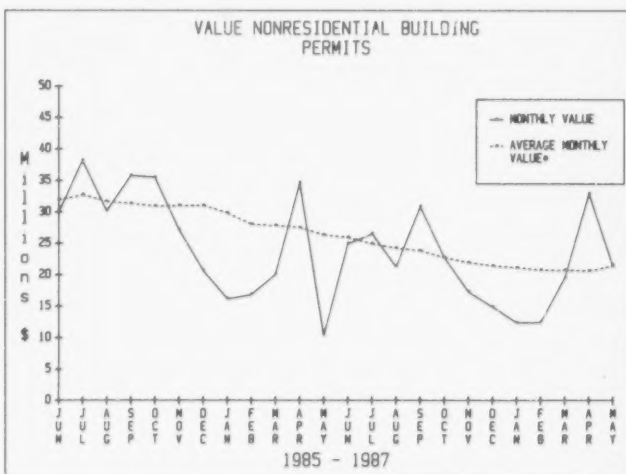
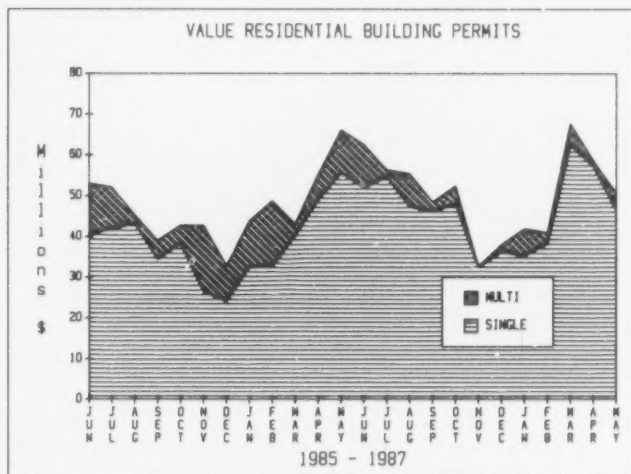
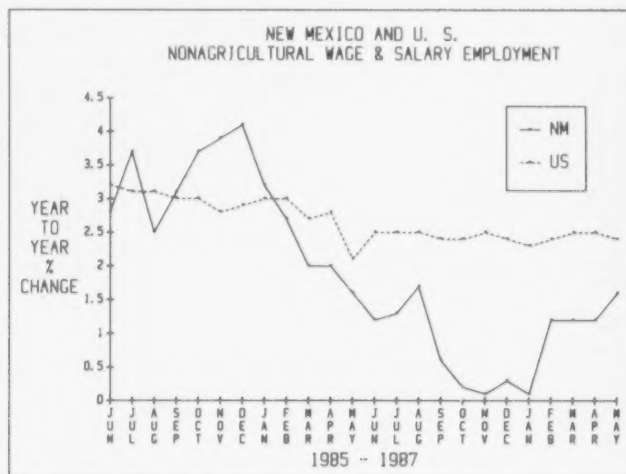
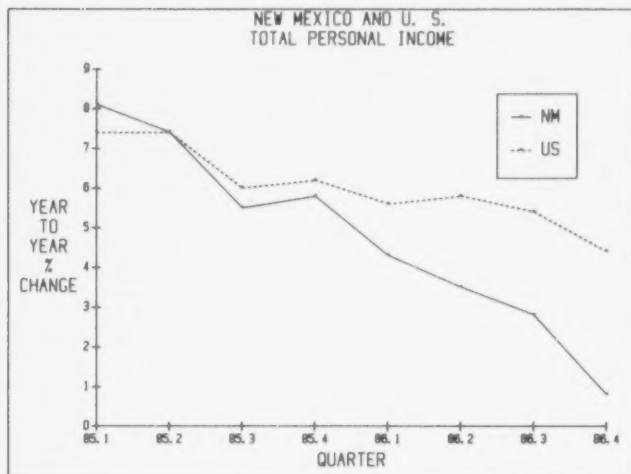
Since 1983, however, not even natural increase has been sufficient to offset the loss of population from energy and mining counties. Reviewing the cumulative change in population through 1986 does not reveal the out-migration in all the counties because of the boom through 1982. Only Cibola County has been losing population steadily since 1980. The shift in trends is revealed in the comparison of average annual rates of change through the first half of the decade, 1980-85, to current estimates 1985-1986 (see page 7).

A downturn in population growth is evident not only among energy and mining counties, but also in many of the eastern plains' counties and, for the first time since 1970, Lincoln County. Population growth in Lincoln County really declined in 1985, but 1986 recorded the first loss of population in years. Increasing rates of growth in 1986 are limited primarily to counties in the Rio Grande corridor, including Sandoval, Tarrant, Valencia, Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Los Alamos. Growth in Bernalillo County's population is constant at 2 percent annually; in Dona Ana County, the rate declined slightly from 4 to 3.8 percent. Of course, annual population changes may be indicative of periodic fluctuations as well as shifts in population trends. The difference is discernible from an understanding of the reasons for population change.

Current population estimates by county are available from the Data Bank, 277-6626. Estimates for places are expected to be released by the Census Bureau in August.

Lynn Bodin Wombold
Senior Demographer

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO



*12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1986 represents an average of data from September, 1985 through August, 1986.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1967=100)				
All items	May 87	338.7	3.8	337.7
Food and beverages	May 87	324.0	4.7	322.5
Housing	May 87	368.9	2.9	367.7
Apparel and upkeep	May 87	218.0	5.6	218.7
Transportation	May 87	314.6	2.9	313.3
Medical care	May 87	458.9	6.8	457.3
Entertainment	May 87	282.0	3.3	281.3
Other goods and services	May 87	362.0	5.8	361.1
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1967=100)				
All items	May 87	333.4	3.7	332.3
Gross national product* (\$Bil. constant)				
	I 87	3739.4	2.3	3696.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jun 87	8.3	-2.9	8.3
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	May 87	9.5	-7.4	9.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jun 87	5.7	-8.3	5.8
Industrial production## (1977=100)	May 87	127.8	2.9	127.2
Manufacturers new orders### (\$Bil.)	Apr 87	200.7	7.6	199.4

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	May 87	621.8	1.9	617.6	112,377	3.1	111,041
Unemployment rate (%)	May 87	8.5	-5.5	8.9	6.1	-12.8	6.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	May 87	536.4	1.6	531.9	102,164	2.4	101,390
Personal income### (\$Mil.)	IV 86	16,421	2.0	16,296	3,529,745	4.5	3,498,710
Housing units permitted							
Single	May 87	669	-19.0	872	96,358	-12.0	107,773
Multi	May 87	234	-47.2	49	40,010	-34.2	49,184

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.

N Not available.

* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

** Closing rate for month.

*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.

Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.

Monthly data seasonally adjusted.

Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;

New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.

U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	May 87	679.2	1.3	678.0	3.5
Total employment* (000)	May 87	621.8	1.9	617.6	3.2
Unemployment* (000)	May 87	57.4	-4.9	60.4	6.9
Unemployment rate (%)	May 87	8.5	-5.5	8.9	3.4
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jun 87	1398.0	-24.4	1171.0	-3.3
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment** (000)	May 87	536.4	1.6	531.9	0.9
New business incorporations	Mar 87	209.0	17.5	188.0	-12.9
Personal income*** (\$ mil.)	IV 86	16421.0	2.0	16296.0	3.2
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products (\$ mil.)	Mar 87	81.0	37.6	48.0	2.5
Crops (\$ mil.)	Mar 87	11.7	-20.4	13.0	-15.4
Total (\$ mil.)	Mar 87	92.7	26.0	61.0	-3.6
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	May 87	14.6	-8.1	14.4	-23.5
Average hourly earnings (\$)	May 87	12.40	-0.8	11.57	1.9
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	May 87	5974.3	-7.5	5810.2	-6.6
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	May 87	58.5	11.5	57.1	-12.2
Coal production (000 short tons)	May 87	1817.0	15.1	1191.0	-12.9
Oil well completions&	May 87	41.0	-43.8	37.0	-54.8
Gas well completions&	May 87	33.0	-19.5	11.0	-72.2
Total footage drilled&& (000)	May 87	444.2	-43.8	280.9	-63.1
Oil sales (\$ mil.)	Mar 87	96.4	0.0	86.2	-47.6
Gas sales (\$ mil.)	Mar 87	92.3	-28.7	85.4	-48.9
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	May 87	34.8	-3.0	33.8	-4.8
Average hourly earnings (\$)	May 87	10.71	-0.0	10.73	0.5
Residential units permitted	May 87	903.0	-28.8	921.0	-11.9
Residential building permits (\$ mil.)	May 87	50.7	-23.4	58.8	7.2
Nonresidential building permits (\$ mil.)	May 87	21.4	105.8	33.0	-19.8
Residential construction contracts (\$ mil.)	May 87	50.3	-19.3	67.7	-8.4
Nonresidential construction contracts (\$ mil.)	May 87	35.3	88.8	16.0	-8.4
Nonbuilding construction contracts (\$ mil.)	May 87	63.9	346.9	43.5	2.0
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	May 87	28.7	-2.3	29.0	-2.3
Average hourly earnings### (\$)	May 87	13.64	21.2	13.43	15.1
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	May 87	38.3	3.0	37.6	1.1
Average hourly earnings (\$)	May 87	8.65	-0.2	8.73	2.3
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	May 87	4.2	-10.6	4.3	-15.3
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	May 87	4.6	12.2	4.3	4.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	May 87	4.2	2.5	4.1	4.8
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	May 87	2.5	8.7	2.5	4.4
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	May 87	2.9	11.6	2.7	7.7

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

		CURRENT MO/QT/ DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QT/ DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	May 87	22.4	-0.8	22.4	-2.1
Retail employment** (000)	May 87	106.7	3.0	104.6	3.7
Average hourly earnings (\$)	May 87	6.61	-3.2	6.70	1.0
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	May 87	27.3	2.7	27.1	3.1
Bank average hourly earnings (\$)	May 87	5.95	9.4	5.94	4.4
Bank total assets (\$ mil.)	III 86	9512.4	3.2	9515.6	4.9
Bank total deposits (\$ mil.)	III 86	8220.9	2.8	8195.7	4.4
Bank gross loans (\$ mil.)	III 86	5539.2	0.1	5608.4	3.6
S & L total assets (\$ mil.)	Apr 87	6029.5	14.8	6033.8	14.8
S & L total deposits (\$ mil.)	Apr 87	4579.7	8.1	4603.4	9.7
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& (\$ mil.)	Apr 87	197.7	17.9	198.3	28.9
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	May 87	122.5	3.9	121.5	3.4
Lodging employment** (000)	May 87	12.4	8.8	12.0	7.3
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	May 87	38.4	1.4	37.4	3.9
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 86	202.9	16.9	248.1	18.9
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	May 87	212.0	4.0	166.8	1.3
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	May 87	380.4	5.5	361.5	8.2
Lodgers tax receipts (\$ 000)	I 87	1522.4	7.0	1793.1	N
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	May 87	60.2	-1.3	54.5	-3.2
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	May 87	141.1	1.6	141.5	2.7
Federal employment** (000)	May 87	31.3	3.7	30.8	0.7
State employment** @@ (000)	May 87	49.9	-1.1	51.2	3.7
Local employment** (000)	May 87	59.9	3.0	59.5	2.9
Total general fund revenues@@@ (\$ mil.)	May 87	116.0	-13.8	169.1	9.9

Note: selected data items subject to revision.

N Not available.

* Number of persons by place of residence.

** Number of jobs by place of work.

*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.

&& Oil and gas combined.

&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.

for example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.

Communications and utilities only.

@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.

@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of AUGUST 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.

@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;

Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;

U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;

USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;

New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;

U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;

U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;

F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;

U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;

Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;

U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;

City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;

New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;

Parnell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;

New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS FROM RETAIL TRADE**
TOP 20 CITIES
(\$000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAR-MAY -----	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO -----	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* DEC-FEB -----
Alamogordo	\$ 14,355	14.0	\$ 14,247
Albuquerque	205,214	3.4	242,262
Artesia	4,568	1.0	5,045
Carlsbad	10,729	-9.1	13,916
Clovis	14,809	-1.7	16,847
Deming	4,867	7.0	4,955
Espanola	6,336	-4.3	6,998
Farmington	24,824	-2.0	27,734
Gallup	21,043	4.9	21,450
Grants	3,601	-6.1	3,585
Hobbs	15,499	-8.7	15,832
Las Cruces	32,756	6.9	35,954
Las Vegas	5,262	-2.5	5,906
Los Alamos	5,947	5.3	5,988
Portales	5,515	19.0	6,750
Roswell	17,539	-1.5	19,467
Ruidoso	4,696	5.0	5,195
Santa Fe	40,855	10.6	46,644
Silver City	6,488	-12.0	7,477
Taos	6,190	5.0	6,334
State total	565,800	-1.4	630,676

Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.

Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.

* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Note: Due to declining sales activity in Lovington, Grants now replaces Lovington in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS (\$000)			
	MAY		CUMULATIVE TOTAL		MAY		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	87	86	THROUGH	MAY	87	86	THROUGH	MAY
RESIDENTIAL**	87	86	87	86	87	86	87	86
Alamogordo	27	22	136	122	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,067	\$ 6,001	\$ 5,541
Albuquerque	220	660	1,678	2,904	16,296	28,312	100,578	112,030
Carlsbad	14	8	41	30	848	364	2,399	1,489
Clovis	4	13	46	73	209	835	2,981	3,775
Farmington	7	3	38	40	342	104	2,044	1,479
Hobbs	2	0	14	10	113	0	838	600
Las Cruces	36	40	403	233	1,892	1,946	15,721	11,732
Los Alamos	11	9	40	26	991	1,235	5,722	3,405
Rio Rancho***	40	93	474	499	2,543	5,160	27,627	25,297
Roswell	4	4	32	41	255	182	1,842	1,776
Ruidoso	4	8	35	96	262	613	2,013	4,273
Santa Fe	216	34	290	172	4,880	2,016	10,775	10,343
NONRESIDENTIAL*	87	86	87	86	87	86	87	86
Alamogordo	11	0	29	0	380	24	1,276	259
Albuquerque	5	1	33	21	8,599	511	41,877	27,013
Carlsbad	4	10	18	43	11	20	71	316
Clovis	5	1	16	18	997	35	1,536	1,514
Farmington	2	2	10	13	113	685	912	2,432
Hobbs	0	0	4	10	0	0	336	1,585
Las Cruces	18	18	79	83	1,023	542	8,666	5,695
Los Alamos	4	1	8	34	751	260	761	3,651
Rio Rancho***	5	2	20	16	485	455	3,272	5,165
Roswell	16	14	38	42	21	267	255	1,141
Ruidoso	0	2	1	7	0	58	32	1,272
Santa Fe	4	3	27	33	206	380	8,619	5,591

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
r 1985 data is revised.

* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.

** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.

*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO				ALBUQUERQUE MSA*				LAS CRUCES MSA**				SANTA FE MSA***			
	MAY	% CHANGE p YEAR AGO	APRIL	r	MAY	% CHANGE p YEAR AGO	APRIL	r	MAY	% CHANGE p YEAR AGO	APRIL	r	MAY	% CHANGE p YEAR AGO	APRIL	r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	679.2	1.3	678.0		258.5	2.8	261.1		57.3	2.0	54.9		65.8	3.3	64.8	
Employment@	621.8	1.9	617.6		243.4	3.0	244.9		53.3	2.5	51.1		62.1	2.5	61.0	
Unemployment	57.4	-4.9	60.4		15.1	-0.6	16.2		4.0	-2.4	3.8		3.7	19.4	3.8	
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	-5.5	8.9		5.8	-3.3	6.2		7.0	-5.4	6.9		5.6	14.3	5.8	
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	536.4	1.6	531.9		231.9	2.5	231.6		40.4	0.5	40.1		54.7	3.6	53.9	
Mining	14.6	-8.1	14.4		0.2	0.0	0.2		0.1	0.0	0.1		0.1	0.0	0.1	
Contract construction	34.8	-3.0	33.8		17.2	0.6	17.0		2.8	3.8	2.7		3.4	6.3	3.3	
Manufacturing	38.3	3.0	37.6		19.5	-0.5	19.5		3.2	0.0	3.1		1.6	0.0	1.6	
Durable goods	25.0	2.5	24.4		14.0	0.0	14.0		1.3	0.0	1.3		1.0	0.0	1.0	
Nondurable goods	13.3	4.0	13.2		5.5	-1.7	5.5		1.9	0.0	1.8		0.6	0.0	0.6	
Transportation & public utilities	28.7	-2.3	29.0		12.4	1.7	12.4		1.4	7.7	1.4		1.2	-7.6	1.2	
Trade	129.1	2.3	127.0		59.4	2.6	58.7		7.8	1.3	7.7		10.8	10.3	10.5	
Wholesale	22.4	-0.8	22.4		14.3	1.5	14.2		0.8	0.0	0.8		0.7	0.0	0.7	
Retail	105.7	3.0	104.6		45.1	3.0	44.5		7.0	1.5	6.9		10.1	11.0	9.8	
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.3	2.7	27.1		14.9	5.0	14.8		1.6	0.0	1.6		2.2	10.0	2.2	
Services	122.5	3.9	121.5		63.2	4.3	63.2		6.1	9.0	6.2		13.9	3.0	13.5	
Government	141.1	1.6	141.5		45.1	1.2	45.8		17.5	-3.3	17.4		21.5	1.0	21.6	
Federal	31.3	3.7	30.8		13.3	3.2	13.3		4.4	0.0	4.3		1.6	0.0	1.5	
State	49.9	-1.1	51.2		12.0	-5.5	12.9		7.9	-8.1	7.9		16.0	0.0	16.2	
Local	59.9	3.0	59.5		19.8	4.3	19.6		5.2	2.0	5.2		3.9	5.5	3.9	

N Not available, less than 50 jobs..

p Preliminary.

r Revised.

* Bernalillo County.

** Dona Ana County.

*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Average Annual Rates of Change
New Mexico Counties

County	1980-85	1985-86	County	1980-85	1985-86
Bernalillo	2.0	2.0	McKinley	2.3	3.8
Catron	-0.1	-2.6	Mora	1.8	-0.5
Chaves	1.8	0.2	Otero	2.2	1.7
Cibola	-4.6	-2.3	Quay	2.0	-0.4
Colfax	0.7	-0.3	Rio Arriba	2.1	2.3
Curry	0.5	1.7	Roosevelt	1.1	2
DeBaca	-0.2	2	Sandoval	5.0	8.8
Dona Ana	4.0	3.8	San Juan	2.2	0.9
Eddy	1.6	-0.2	San Miguel	1.8	1.8
Grant	0.6	0.3	Santa Fe	2.1	3.2
Guadalupe	-0.2	-1.3	Sierra	1.9	0.9
Harding	-2.1	3.0	Socorro	1.7	2.7
Hidalgo	0.9	-2.1	Taos	2.1	0.4
Lea	2.8	-1.0	Torrance	2.6	3.0
Lincoln	4.4	-2.1	Union	1.2	0.1
Los Alamos	0.4	1.3	Valencia	1.3	3.0
Luna	2.4	1.2	New Mexico	2.0	1.9

2: Less than 0.05%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Provisional Population Estimates for New Mexico Counties: 1980-1986

County	Components of Change 1980-1986							
	July 1, 1986 Estimate	April 1, 1980 Census	Change 1980-1986		Births	Deaths	Net Migration	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
New Mexico	1,479,000	1,303,303	176,000	13.5%	170,000	58,000	64,000	4.9%
Bernalillo	474,400	420,262	54,100	12.9%	48,100	17,500	23,500	5.6%
Catron	2,700	2,720	z	-0.8%	200	200	-100	-3.7%
Chaves	56,700	51,103	5,600	10.9%	6,600	3,200	2,100	4.2%
Cibola	24,800	30,346	-5,600	-18.3%	3,800	800	-8,500	-28.1%
Colfax	14,300	13,667	600	4.4%	1,500	700	-200	-1.5%
Curry	43,400	42,019	1,300	3.2%	5,800	1,900	-2,600	-6.1%
DeBaca	2,400	2,454	-100	-3.0%	200	200	-100	-3.3%
Dona Ana	123,000	96,340	26,600	27.6%	12,900	3,500	17,200	17.8%
Eddy	52,400	47,855	4,600	9.6%	6,100	2,700	1,200	2.5%
Grant	27,400	26,204	1,200	4.5%	3,300	1,100	-900	-3.3%
Guadalupe	4,400	4,496	-100	-2.6%	500	200	-400	-9.3%
Harding	1,000	1,090	-100	-5.0%	100	100	-100	-6.3%
Hidalgo	6,100	6,049	z	0.3%	800	300	-500	-8.3%
Lea	64,900	55,993	8,900	15.9%	9,100	2,600	2,400	4.3%
Lincoln	13,600	10,997	2,600	23.5%	1,500	600	1,800	16.0%
Los Alamos	18,600	17,599	1,000	5.8%	1,300	400	200	1.0%
Luna	17,800	15,585	2,200	14.0%	1,900	1,200	1,500	9.5%
McKinley	65,800	56,536	9,200	16.3%	10,500	2,200	800	1.5%
Mora	4,600	4,205	400	8.3%	500	200	100	2.3%
Otero	50,200	44,665	5,600	12.5%	6,700	1,700	600	1.2%
Quay	11,600	10,577	1,100	10.0%	1,100	800	700	6.9%
Rio Arriba	33,200	29,282	3,900	13.4%	4,400	1,500	1,000	3.6%
Roosevelt	16,500	15,695	800	5.0%	1,800	800	-200	-1.5%
Sandoval	47,700	34,400	13,300	38.7%	5,100	1,600	9,800	28.5%
San Juan	92,000	81,433	10,500	12.9%	14,500	2,800	-1,200	-1.5%
San Miguel	25,300	22,751	2,500	11.2%	3,000	1,200	700	3.1%
Santa Fe	87,600	75,519	12,000	15.9%	8,400	3,100	6,700	8.9%
Sierra	9,600	8,454	1,200	13.7%	600	1,000	1,500	17.6%
Socorro	14,000	12,566	1,400	11.1%	1,600	500	400	2.8%
Taos	22,000	19,456	2,500	12.8%	2,800	900	600	3.2%
Torrance	9,000	7,491	1,500	20.6%	800	400	1,100	14.5%
Union	5,100	4,725	400	7.5%	500	300	200	3.9%
Valencia	37,700	30,769	7,000	22.6%	3,900	1,500	4,600	14.8%

Population estimates for 1986 are provisional and subject to change.

z: Less than 50 persons or 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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